

men the world over. Your words reflect the historic determination of American fighting men to defend freedom and aid victims of aggressions.

You have outlined clearly the purpose of our presence in Vietnam and this country's aims in the defense of the rights of free men. The Disabled American Veterans give you and those of your commend our reaffirmed pledge of unyielding support and cooperation in your efforts in southeast Asia.

CLAUDE L. CALLEGARY,
National Commander,
Disabled American
Veterans.

JUNE 15, 1966.

Gen. WILLIAM C. WESTMORELAND,
Commander, U.S. Military Assistance Com-
mand, Vietnam, APO, San Francisco,
Calif.

DEAR GENERAL WESTMORELAND: Congratulations on your excellent statement issued on the 191st Anniversary of the United States Army. Your observation that the Army is essential to our freedom and that freedom is for all peoples of the world pointedly reflects the U.S. position in Viet Nam. Your words, uttered on Flag Day which coincides with the Army's birthday, take on added significance and sum up the true feelings of all loyal and patriotic Americans who have great pride in the fighting men of this Nation.

We of AMVETS who have proudly served our country in past conflicts, pledge our full support to you and all our fighting men in Viet Nam.

Very sincerely,

RALP E. HALL,
AMVETS National Commander.

The 34th Anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH
OF

HON. HOWARD H. CALLAWAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, on this 34th anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans, I would particularly like to praise the work of the DAV chapters in my district, the Third District of Georgia.

Throughout the year, these chapters work diligently to meet the needs of the war disabled. Their programs are varied and widespread. DAV members attend memorial services for veterans, visit patients at both veterans and Army hospitals, counsel servicemen who are in the hospitals, counsel the servicemen's dependents at their homes; and contribute financially to hospitals all over the State, such as Milledgeville, Thomasville, and Dublin.

Members of the DAV represent, without charge, the veteran and his family in claims for benefits; they make regular financial donations to community recreation projects, children's homes, and schools.

The DAV was formed as an independently sustained service organization, and through the years, the organization has remained solely supported by membership dues, contributions from private in-

dustry and other outside contributions. In short, the DAV unselfishly offers itself to champion the needs and problems of all disabled veterans.

I am tremendously proud to be able to pay tribute to this fine group which works on behalf of those who cannot easily help themselves.

Brooklyn's League School for Disturbed Children Celebrates its 13th Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, the League School for Seriously Disturbed Children in Brooklyn recently celebrated its 13th anniversary. During the years of its existence the school has made significant advances in dealing with childhood mental illness.

Within the next year a new children's mental health center will be opened and with the help of a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, the school's new home training program will be expanded. The new center will also help in the search for possible causes, improved diagnostic, treatment, and educational techniques, and someday, hopefully, the clues to the eventual cure of mental illness in children.

It was my privilege to attend the recent annual luncheon commemorating the school's anniversary and to hear the address of its director, Dr. Carl Fenichel. So that everyone may know of the important work of the league school in this critical area of mental illness, I ask that Dr. Fenichel's address be reprinted below:

THE LEAGUE SCHOOL AND ITS PIONEERING ROLE
IN EDUCATING SERIOUSLY DISTURBED CHILDREN
(Address delivered by Dr. Carl Fenichel, director, at the annual luncheon commemorating the 13th anniversary of the league school, Saturday, May 14, 1966)

Last week—May 1 to May 7—the week that was National Mental Health Week—the American people were given their yearly shock of staggering statistics about mental illness, its tragic toll, its human suffering and its inhuman waste. But since statistics neither cry nor bleed—it's easy to put them to sleep.

To us at the League School mental illness is not a seasonal set of statistics that touch us once over lightly and are then swept out of our minds and tucked under the rug the other 51 weeks of the year. It isn't easy to forget the lives of the hundreds of children and parents who have come and gone through our doors these many years and whose faces are familiar and very close to us always.

Sometimes it is even harder to blot out the faces of children we have never seen—the countless number of hauntingly unknown faces behind all the letters and the telephone calls that keep coming in to the school every week of the year—each letter a cry for help—each phone call a signal of distress—from parents struggling to save not a statistic—but a child trapped in the long, dark anguish of mental illness.

Today we meet to remember these children and to renew a small commitment made to them 13 years ago. It was in the year 1953, during the frantic fifties, that the League School was born. It was a time when the have-not people all over the world were breaking through the shackles of darkness and demanding their right to enter the 20th century. During these same hours of history we at the League School were concerned with another world of have-nots—the mentally ill children who walk the dark corridors and remote corners on the thin edge of life and who, by being excluded from their community and its schools, were being denied their chance to live in the 20th century.

Ours is a grim story of children destined for a life of exile in institutions, far removed from home and family—children whose only crime was mental illness.

It is a bitter but heroic story of desperate parents who never stop searching for a more decent destiny for their children. It is the still unfinished story of a small day school program struggling to change the hopeless destiny of these children by giving them home and community instead of cold, custodial containment, school and sympathy in place of scorn and segregation, treatment rather than torment.

We have travelled far and come a long way over these 13 years and as we move forward our horizons widen. But before we move on and cross over tomorrow's threshold into our new Children's Mental Health Center we must pause to look back and survey our beginnings.

It was only a few short yesterdays ago that the tragic plight of mentally ill children was largely hidden, hushed or ignored by all but their families who bore the burden and the anguish privately and alone. Public apathy was still heavy with the inhuman heritage of a primitive past when the mentally ill were doomed, driven and deposited in dungeons and asylums far from the eyes and minds of their fellow man. But we in the 20th century were becoming a bit too humane for this kind of savagery—and so punishment gradually made way for pity as we opened the dungeons, loosened the chains and found a more civilized solution for our mentally ill. What we gave them instead was institutional containment, splendid isolation and lukewarm indifference.

It was an agonizing dilemma that parents were caught in at the time the League School started. No hands or doors opened out to help their child. Except for a few small, costly and distant residential centers there was no place for them to go—no place except that last resort—the state hospital—no other place but home.

Home was what parents wanted most for their child. But home meant living with the tortured and unpredictable behavior of a child struck down in the early morning of his years by an illness that does not kill but robs child and parent of nearly all the pleasures and promises of childhood. Home meant sharing the vast loneliness, the terrifying anxieties and the overwhelming confusion that filled all the hours of a mentally sick child's existence. It meant watching your child staring endlessly into space or holding strange monologues or feverish rituals with himself. Home was listening to the deadening silences of a child who has never spoken or to the chilling screams and explosive cries of human agony without words. Home was the looks and the whispers of neighbors and friends that sometimes made you feel that your child was either a lower species of life or a spoiled brat and all because of something you did to him. But home was mostly watching the fleeting days of childhood grow shorter and the shadows longer while your child wasted away helplessly—with nowhere to go—no one to help.

June 20, 1966

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Since that time the DAV has become the official voice of the disabled veterans. Although it was organized by a small group of disabled veterans of World War I, it now has more than 231,000 members—veterans of both World Wars, the Korean conflict, and our present struggle in Vietnam.

Since 1920 the DAV has played a leading role in proposing and promoting programs beneficial to disabled veterans. This fine organization has also been a leader in assisting the handicapped in general and in providing voluntary service to hospitalized veterans throughout the United States.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I join in honoring the DAV and wishing it many years of continued success in its important work.

The 34th Anniversary of Disabled American Veterans

SPEECH
OF

HON. RICHARD (DICK) ICHORD

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 16, 1966

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, June 16, 1966, the House of Representatives paid tribute to an organization which should occupy a place of special honor in the minds and hearts of all Americans; an organization dedicated to the service of those individuals who have sacrificed so much in serving their country—the disabled American veterans. Last Thursday was DAV day on the Hill, and it is a great privilege for me to express my gratitude at this time for all that the DAV has accomplished.

On June 17, 1932, the 72d Congress granted a charter to the Disabled American Veterans as a national service veterans organization. This charter served as a tangible recognition of the DAV as the primary American organization devoted to the interests of our wartime injured and disabled.

I am sure that few Americans of that period had any idea of how badly this Nation would need such a service organization in the decades which were to follow. The assistance which national service officers of the DAV were called on to provide to disabled veterans and their families—members and nonmembers alike—in the ensuing years was staggering in its magnitude. In meeting this challenge, the DAV fully justified the trust placed in it by the Congress and the American people.

Today the Disabled American Veterans have 231,000 members affiliated with more than 1,800 local chapters. These members, as well as other injured and disabled veterans, receive free assistance in obtaining medical care, hospitalization, disability compensation, rehabilitation, job training, employment, and home loans—all at no expense to the American taxpayer.

No one can predict what need the Nation will have for DAV services in the

years ahead. Of one thing we can be sure: the DAV will be ready if the need arises. For this assurance and for a magnificent record of performance, I stand to honor the Disabled American Veterans on this special day.

General Westmoreland's Message

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 20, 1966

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, our commanding general in Vietnam, Gen. William C. Westmoreland, issued a statement on June 14 outlining the purpose of our forces in Vietnam. The national commanders of the four veterans' organizations, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, and AMVETS, have commented on this statement, and under leave to extend my remarks I include the text of their statements:

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 15.—The National Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S. today sent a telegram to General William C. Westmoreland, Commander, U. S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, congratulating him on his June 14, 1966 "stirring statement outlining the purpose of the U. S. Military in Vietnam."

Andy Borg, Superior, Wis., the V.F.W. chief said General Westmoreland's statement, made on the occasion of the 191st birthday of the U. S. Army "defined, in brief but lucid terms, the very meaning of our fight for freedom."

The text of the telegram follows:

"As Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, I offer my highest compliments for your clear and stirring statement outlining the purpose of the U. S. Military in Vietnam, given on the occasion of the Army's 191st birthday. You have defined, in brief but lucid terms, the very meaning of our fight for freedom. You also have answered logically the misinformed who say our presence in Vietnam is unwarranted by recalling the profound lessons of World War II and Korea. The membership of the V.F.W. knows the meaning of your words that freedom is not only for Americans, for we have fought for that freedom in foreign lands. I again assure you and all U. S. and allied fighting men in Vietnam, that you have the continuing full support of myself and the entire membership of the V.F.W."

AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL COMMANDER L. ELTON JAMES, ON BEHALF OF THE 2,600,000 LEGIONNAIRES, SALUTES AMERICAN TROOPS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD UPON THE OCCASION OF THE 191ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE U. S. ARMY

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 15, 1966.—The American Legion today cabled congratulations to components of the U. S. Army in Vietnam on the occasion of the 191st Anniversary of the Army, and reaffirmed its support of all measures necessary to assure full victory over Communist aggression.

In a cable to General William C. Westmoreland, Commanding General of the U. S. Army in Vietnam, L. Elton James, National Commander of The American Legion paid tribute to the "stirring words" contained in

General Westmoreland's anniversary message to the troops under his command.

In his anniversary statement, General Westmoreland said: "Some have said that our presence in Vietnam is unwarranted. Their forefathers said that Europe was for Europeans in World War II, and their fathers said Korea was not our concern in 1950. They might well have said that freedom is only for Americans. We know better."

Speaking on behalf of the nearly 2,600,000 members of The American Legion, Commander James, complimenting General Westmoreland, declared: "I want to reaffirm to you and to all American fighting men, and to our brave allies in Vietnam, the unwavering support . . . of The American Legion in your valiant efforts in the cause of freedom."

In releasing the contents of this cable to Vietnam, Commander James recalled his recent letter to members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. In this letter, the veterans organization leader enunciated The American Legion's position of full support for United States efforts in Vietnam, and added:

"In my travels throughout the United States, I find that this position accords with the feelings of the vast majority of thinking Americans. They recognize, of course, that our participation in the Vietnamese conflict involves risks; but, they are equally aware of the predictable consequences of appeasement where Communist aggression is concerned."

The text of Commander James' cable to General Westmoreland:

"Your statement to our fighting men in Vietnam on the 191st anniversary of the U. S. Army is a moving message that has special meaning for Americans and for free men everywhere. The courage, humanity and fighting ability of men in your command is a tribute to members of the Army team defending freedom the world over. As you so aptly stated, Vietnam is our concern. It is especially fitting that your clear definition of the U. S. presence in Vietnam coincided with the observance of Flag Day in the United States when loyal Americans take special note of our guiding principles.

"My warmest congratulations on your statement. I reaffirm to you and through you to all American fighting men, and to our brave allies in Vietnam, the unwavering support of myself and the entire membership of The American Legion in your valiant efforts in the cause of freedom."

In addition to this cable Commander James wired Chief of Staff, General Harold K. Johnson and Secretary of the Army, The Honorable Stanley R. Resor the following telegram so that The American Legion might register its respect and high regard to the U. S. Army for the difficult task so ably being performed by our troops standing in defense of freedom throughout the world:

"The American Legion extends its sincere best wishes to the members of the U. S. Army on battlefields and the frontiers of freedom throughout the world as well as those serving here at home on the occasion of its 191st birthday. The courage, humanity and fighting ability of our servicemen in Viet Nam exemplifies the dedication of members of the Army team defending freedom the world over. As an organization comprised of veterans who have served their nation in time of war, I pledge to you the continuing support of The American Legion."

JUNE 17, 1966.

Gen. WILLIAM C. WESTMORELAND,
Military Assistance Command,
U. S. Army, Vietnam, APO, San Francisco:

Your statement issued in Vietnam commemorating the 191st anniversary of the U. S. Army has brought renewed confidence to the people of this country and to free

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of June 16, 1966, the following bill was reported on June 18, 1966:

Mr. GRAY: Committee on Public Works. H.R. 14604. A bill to authorize the Architect of the Capitol to remodel the existing structures of the U.S. Botanic Garden for use as a Visitors' Center; without amendment (Rept. No. 1637). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted June 20, 1966]

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina: Committee on Armed Services. H.R. 14741. A bill to authorize an increase in the number of Marine Corps officers who may serve in the combined grades of brigadier general and major general; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1638). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina: Committee on Armed Services. H.R. 15005. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to remove inequities in the active duty promotion opportunities of certain officers; without amendment (Rept. No. 1639). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 15781. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 15782. A bill to amend title 37 of the United States Code to provide that the pay and allowances of members of the Armed Forces who are killed in action shall be continued through the end of the month in which their death occurs; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 15783. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOWDY:

H.R. 15784. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H.R. 15785. A bill to facilitate the carrying out of the obligations of the United States under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States, signed on August 27, 1965, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 15786. A bill to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GIAIMO:

H.R. 15787. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the costs of education or training shall be deductible as trade or business expenses when incurred in order to obtain a new or better job, as well as when incurred in order to

maintain existing skills, status, salary, or employment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. IRWIN:

H.R. 15788. A bill to provide for a flat fee for services performed in connection with the arrival in, or departure from, the United States of a private aircraft or private vessel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LOVE:

H.R. 15789. A bill to amend title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to authorize financial assistance for urban renewal projects involving the central business district of a community without regard to certain requirements otherwise applicable; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 15790. A bill to make certain expenditures of the city of Dayton, Ohio, eligible as local grants-in-aid for the purpose of title I of the Housing Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.R. 15791. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to employers for the expenses of providing job training programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 15792. A bill to enlarge the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS of Texas:

H.R. 15793. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H.R. 15794. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 in order to provide for a National Community Senior Service Corps; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas:

H.R. 15795. A bill relating to the Federal estate tax treatment of certain annuities paid to survivors of members and former members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITE of Texas:

H.R. 15796. A bill to create a new division for the western district of Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON:

H.R. 15797. A bill to provide for a comprehensive program for the control of noise; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FARBSTAIN:

H.J. Res. 1174. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for carrying out the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DOW:

H. Con. Res. 787. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on National Service and the Draft; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. IRVIN:

H. Con. Res. 788. Concurrent resolution to provide for a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. REES:

H. Con. Res. 789. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress on the holding of elections in South Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SCHISLER:

H. Con. Res. 790. Concurrent resolution relative to parity prices for agricultural

commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. Con. Res. 791. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing as a House document of a report on "U.S. Policy Toward Asia" by the Subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, together with hearings thereon held by that subcommittee, and of additional copies thereof; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. Res. 891. Resolution providing for the printing of certain proceedings in the House Committee on the District of Columbia; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

490. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi transmitting a copy of Senate Concurrent Resolution 109, approved June 15, 1966, relative to ratification of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for succession to the Presidency and the Vice Presidency, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 15798. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sang Lim Lee (also known as Sang Lim Hahn); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H.R. 15799. A bill for the relief of Amella Alot; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 15800. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Naso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 15801. A bill for the relief of Marilyn Judith Grove; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H.R. 15802. A bill for the relief of Jack Brown; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EVINS of Tennessee:

H.R. 15803. A bill for the relief of Sun-Sel Wu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H.R. 15804. A bill for the relief of Dr. Aravind Adyanthaya; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORE:

H.R. 15805. A bill for the relief of Niko Lencek; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 15806. A bill for the relief of Jean M. Vorbe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of California:

H.R. 15807. A bill for the relief of Carmela Asero Gelardi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

401. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Henry Stoner, Portland, Oreg., relative to medical examinations for food handlers in national parks, which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

I agree with Mr. Canfield that there is no reason why our men in South Vietnam should not have all the equipment necessary for their own protection. My experience has been, however, that in many cases the shortages which are alleged do not exist. Furthermore, those that do exist are often the result of supply problems in Vietnam, and do not reflect a general shortage.

I agree with Congressman Canfield that the American people are entitled to know the full truth about this problem, and I urge the Committee on Armed Services to investigate the matter and to insure that if shortages do exist, they are promptly and effectively remedied.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows to:

Mr. PEPPER (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. WOLFF (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for Monday and Tuesday, on account of official business.

Mr. ASPINALL, on June 21 and June 22, 1966, on account of official business.

Mr. HORTON (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. FALLON (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for today, on account of official business.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. SAYLOR to extend his remarks following the remarks of Mr. ASPINALL on H.R. 12389.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS and to include extraneous matter and tables during her special order of today.

Mr. CAREY (at the request of Mr. KREBS) and to include extraneous matter, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds the limit and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$234.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BUCHANAN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. CLARENCE J. BROWN, JR.

Mr. PELLY.

Mr. DAGUE.

Mr. HALL.

Mr. MICHEL.

Mr. MATHIAS in three instances.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama.

Mr. CONTE in two instances.

Mr. MOORE in three instances.

Mr. MORSE.

Mr. MCCLORY.

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama in five instances.

Mr. KEITH.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. KREBS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. McDOWELL in two instances.

Mr. BOLAND in two instances.

Mr. LEGGETT in three instances.

Mr. MULTER in three instances.

Mr. CALLAN.

Mr. DINGELL.

Mr. OTTINGER.

Mr. ICHORD.

Mr. JOHNSON of California.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina.

Mr. RONCALIO in two instances.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas in two instances.

Mr. JACOBS in two instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in two instances.

Mr. JONES of Alabama.

Mr. WRIGHT.

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER in two instances.

Mr. ZABLOCKI in three instances.

Mr. MOELLER.

SENATE BILL, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A bill and a concurrent resolution and joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 3150. An act to make further provision for the retirement of the Comptroller General; to the Committee on Government Operations.

S. Con. Res. 88. Concurrent resolution relative to parity prices for agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S.J. Res. 153. Joint resolution to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Federal land bank system in the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 15202. An act to provide, for the period beginning on July 1, 1966, and ending on June 30, 1967, a temporary increase in the public debt limit set forth in section 21, of the Second Liberty Bond Act.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 14266. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 15124. An act to amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KREBS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 27 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 21, 1966, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2497. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of a violation of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2498. A letter from the Deputy Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to revise the provisions of title 10, United States Code, relating to the recoupment of disability severance pay under certain conditions; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2499. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations), transmitting a report of procurement from small and other business firms for July 1965-April 1966, pursuant to the provisions of section 10(d) of the Small Business Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2500. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of review of readiness status of idle ammunition-production facilities, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

2501. A letter from the Deputy Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Public Printer to print for and deliver to the General Services Administration an additional copy of certain publications; to the Committee on House Administration.

2502. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting a request for the withdrawal and return of a certain case involving suspension of deportation, pursuant to the provisions of section 244(a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2503. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting reports concerning visa petitions approved, according to the beneficiaries third preference and sixth preference classification, pursuant to the provisions of section 204(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of June 16, 1966, the following bills were reported on June 17, 1966:

Mr. STAGGERS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 13286. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to authorize the Federal Communications Commission to issue rules and regulations with respect to community antenna systems, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1635). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 15119. A bill to extend and improve the Federal-State unemployment compensation program; without amendment (Rept. No. 1636). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

to continuing economic growth. He could not have known that the growth in the demands of Vietnam would soon increase Federal expenditures more than twice that total annually. The fact is that for the period immediately ahead, there will be no surplus Federal revenues which could be distributed to the States without creating severe inflationary pressures.

Further, at the time the Heller plan was proposed, most observers did not believe that a comprehensive program for federal aid to education could be enacted.

In the last 10 years, total Federal aid to State and local governments has more than tripled, rising from \$4 billion in 1957 to the \$15 billion budgeted for 1967. Federal aid payments accounted for approximately 15 percent of all general revenues available to State and local governments in 1965. A Council of State Governments study, soon to be published, shows that in 1946 the State and local governments received \$1.00 from the Federal government for every \$13.50 they raised from their own resources. But, in 1964, they received \$1.00 in Federal funds for every \$5.80 of their own revenues. I cite these figures only to show that there is convincing evidence of Federal recognition of the need to assist State and local governments with their financial problems.

We all recognize the need for cooperation among the levels of government in the field of finances. But we don't always remember that cooperation is a two-way street. And sometimes a cooperative effort goes wrong. This is always a disappointment, although it can usually be remedied if the will to cooperate is maintained.

One example of a cooperative effort which has turned into a disadvantage for both the Federal government and at least some of the States is of particular interest to me. For some time I have shared with many others, some in the Administration, some in the Congress, and some in responsible financial positions in State and local governments, a growing concern about certain uses of the tax-exemption privilege which is accorded to State and municipal bonds.

Since the inauguration of the Federal income tax in 1913, the interest on obligations issued by States and their political subdivisions has been exempted income. The justification for the exemption is that it reduces the cost of State and local borrowing done for the purpose of carrying out essential Government functions. But, as with any wide-ranging exemption, applications which could not be foreseen when it was granted have occurred.

One area that has raised doubts and discussion over the years has been the use of industrial development bonds. This practice has been defended on the ground that it helps to bring industry to low-income labor-surplus areas. Thoughtful critics, however, have prophesied that the practice would eventually become self-defeating. Recent experience appears to support their view, since the use of this type of bonding is growing and the advantage to any State or municipality decreases as more States and localities enter the field. This practice merits careful attention and is currently under study.

In recent years, new financial arrangements involving use of the exemption have arisen which have caused serious concern. One of these is arbitrage, which arises when the principal purpose of floating State or local bonds is to buy U.S. bonds with the proceeds and realize a profit from the difference between the interest rates on tax-exempt and taxable securities. The variations in the practice are almost infinite. The buyers of the tax-exempt bonds are, in reality, only purchasing U.S. bonds indirectly. Their tax exemption is diverted to make a profit for a State or municipality.

As another example, some States and local governments are issuing tax-exempt bonds to finance commercial enterprises, which they operate in competition with private enterprise. To date, these transactions have been confined to real estate which is leased to private parties. But other commercial uses may be found. While the amount of bonds issued for this purpose has so far been small, there is every indication that it will be substantial in the future unless curbed. For example, one issue now proposed would involve over \$500 million.

The Federal government is sympathetic with the need of States and municipalities to meet their financial problems. But we cannot condone extension of the tax exemption to these new financial arrangements as a means of accomplishing those objectives at the expense of the nation's taxpayers.

These arrangements, moreover, by greatly increasing the total of exempt bonds outstanding, will eventually drive up the interest rates paid by all States and municipalities for their borrowing. Yet there will be no commensurate increase in public service to compensate for the cost to the taxpayers.

If legislation is enacted, or if administrative measures are adopted, which exclude these arrangements from the benefits of the exemption, I hope no one will be misled into thinking that we are launching an attack on the basic interest exemption for State and local borrowing. Quite the contrary, as with any exemption, curtailment of uses which cannot be condoned is a condition necessary for preservation of the exemption for its intended uses.

Although it has required me to speak in somewhat negative terms, I have taken the time to talk about Federal revenue-sharing and considerations involving the tax exemption for State and municipal bonds because I know the former subject is one of great interest to you and the latter is of great interest to me.

But it would be a travesty to lose the great opportunity which this conference provides by giving it a negative tone. To say we have problems, I believe, is simply to describe the human condition. But the future has never looked brighter than it does now for a great cooperative—and successful—attack against the problems we share.

We have stopped looking at our Federal system of government as if it were composed of three totally separate and independent layers—local, State and national. We have recognized that, in our Federal system, responsibilities are mixed and inseparable and relationships are close and binding.

We know that action at one level often affects all levels, and we know that action which is harmful to one level cannot, in the long run, be beneficial to the others. We realize that successful action undertaken by one level of government, in meeting what it regards as its own responsibilities, frequently results in handsome benefits for the others.

Many examples of this interrelatedness come to mind, but none serves better than the Federal fiscal policies of the last 5 years which aimed at stimulating the economy. Tax reduction played a major role in the economic resurgence which has now brought us into our sixth year of expansion. The addition of resources on which the States and municipalities can draw and which have come into existence in this period of vigorous growth far outweighs the advantages that would accrue from any revenue-sharing formula. The Federal government, taking action on a national scale to foster economic growth, has broadened and reinforced the revenue base from which all levels of government derive their sustenance.

Our accomplishments are not all in the past. I have spoken of the heightened vitality of the States. But do not underestimate the power of President Johnson's con-

cept of creative Federalism at the Federal level. This concept makes clear that the various levels of government are—and must be—members of a partnership in which each has definite—though differing—responsibilities with respect to each function and activity. The President charged his Administration to take the initiative in these words:

"Many of our critical new programs involve the Federal Government in joint ventures with State and local governments in thousands of communities throughout the Nation. The success or failure of those programs depends largely on timely and effective communications and on readiness for action on the part of both Federal agencies in the field and State and local governmental units. We must strengthen the coordination of Federal programs in the field. We must open channels of responsibility. We must give more freedom of action and judgment to the people on the firing line."

It is obvious that the cooperation required by this approach to Federalism must extend throughout the financial field if our mutual efforts are to be successful. We have a long and proud record on which to build. Behind the President's leadership we intend to advance the concept of creative Federalism to the farthest limits of our imagination and energies.

COL. LEVI R. CHASE, USAF, COMMANDING OFFICER, 12TH TACTICAL FIGHTER WING, VIETNAM, AN OUTSTANDING NATIVE OF CORTLAND, N.Y.

(Mr. STRATTON (at the request of Mr. KREBS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, in April when our subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee went to Vietnam on an inspection trip, we had the opportunity of visiting the 12th Tactical Fighter Wing of the U.S. Air Force located at Cam Ranh Bay. This group, composed largely of F-4C Phantom fighter aircraft, has the duty of furnishing close air support to ground forces engaged with the enemy in the II Corps area of Vietnam, basically the central portion of South Vietnam. We were given an excellent briefing on the accomplishments of this group by their commanding officer, Col. Levi R. Chase, U.S. Air Force.

I was delighted to learn that Colonel Chase is a native of my congressional district, having been born and raised in Cortland, N.Y. The people of Cortland can be justly proud of the job that Colonel Chase is doing in support of our current commitment in Vietnam. We are all indebted to him.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include a splendid editorial from the Cortland Standard of June 14, 1966, on the background and achievements of one of our great heroes in Vietnam, Col. Levi R. Chase:

CORTLAND'S FLYING ACE—"HERE'S ONE FOR DRAFT CARD BURNERS!"

"Here's one for the draft card burners!" That was the comment delivered personally by a friend of Col. Levi R. Chase along with a clipping from the Air Force Times of June 8, 1966.

Col. Chase of Cortland was an Air Force ace in World War II and the Korean War.

Now, at age 49 and still flying combat, he is a wing commander in Viet Nam.

Chances are that Col. Chase entered the Armed Forces even before he could be issued a draft card. So he might not have had a chance to join the long-haired torchlight gang. He doesn't even have time to think much about them because he is too busy fighting his and their war.

The contrast is striking in the light of the article from the Air Force Times with a Saigon dateline. It tells that during the week ending May 27, Air Force strike pilots logged 1,288 combat sorties against the Viet Cong targets in South Viet Nam.

The article states:

"F-4C crews of the 12th Tactical Fighter Wing at Cam Ranh Bay Air Base started the week with a new record. On May 21, they passed their ten-thousandth combat sortie. The milestone mission was flown by the wing commander, Col. Levi R. Chase. The wing arrived in Viet Nam Nov. 1."

Col. Chase has been setting records in the air ever since he entered service.

He was graduated from Cortland High in 1936 and left Syracuse University to join the Armed Forces to become a "one man wave of destruction" during World War II. He downed 13 planes in 240 missions. He re-entered service and during the Korean War the then, lieutenant colonel, won a Unit Citation, Legion of Merit and the Korean government's unit citation plus ribbons of every theatre of operations.

This kind of thing, defending his country, has become a way of life for Col. Chase, ever since he entered service in 1941.

The Cortland native has won a place of distinction for himself and his home town in the combat records of the United States Air Force. It is Americans like Col. Chase who will get on with the job of winning the war in Viet Nam to which they and we are committed.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET OCCUPATION OF ESTONIA, LATVIA, AND LITHUANIA

(Mr. McGRATH (at the request of Mr. KREBS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, this month marks the 26th anniversary of the occupation by the armed forces of the Soviet Union of the Republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and the 25th anniversary of the mass deportations of citizens of those Baltic States—both sad anniversaries, but anniversaries which should be marked so that we in the free world do not lose sight of what communism holds in store for nations it "liberates."

The occupation by Red military forces ended the existence of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania as free and independent nations and the invasions were flagrant acts of aggression. The people of the Soviet-enslaved Baltic States have been deprived of their national independence and their individual liberties. The murders of thousands of inhabitants and deportations to Russia of over a half million people from the Baltic countries have been reported—this regardless of the fact that the U.S.S.R. was a signatory to the Genocide Convention. The Soviet Union has been systematically exploiting the natural resources, labor, and national production of the Baltic countries and this represents the worst type of a colonial power.

The U.S.S.R. does not have any legal basis for the occupation of the three Baltic nations, but tries to justify its domination by fraud and usurpation of the will of the people. Our Government has never recognized the forcible seizure and incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union and has again upheld and restated this position in the most recent official State Department publication, "Treaties in Force."

The first mass deportation took place in June 1941, when over 60,000 men, women, and children were dragged from their homes, herded into cattle cars, and shipped to the most forbidding regions of the Soviet Union. After 3 years of Nazi occupation, the Red army reoccupied the Baltic countries, and, in 1944, similar deportations were resumed. In recent years, by use of threats, pressures, and enticements, Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian people are induced to "volunteer" for permanent resettlement in remote and underdeveloped parts of the Soviet land. Despite the death of Stalin and the widely publicized changes which followed, the fundamental injustice still remains and the process of extermination of every vestige of former independence continues in those former Republics.

Mr. Speaker, for 26 years the Baltic peoples in the free world as well as in the homelands have been striving to return to freedom, democracy, and independence to the Baltic States. Although the Baltic peoples have often before demonstrated their will and ability to survive, the forces presently holding them down are too strong to be overcome unassisted. I feel that memorializing these coincident, sad anniversaries will not only remind Americans of the manner in which the Soviet Union engages in colonialism, but may also give hope to the Baltic peoples in their homelands that the free world is cognizant of their plight and interested in the return of their nations to the free world.

WHY HARASS THE SIERRA CLUB?

(Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER (at the request of Mr. KREBS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives an excellent editorial pertaining to recent actions by the Internal Revenue Service which was in the June 14 issue of the Washington Journal. I believe the editor has pointed out very perceptively the implications of the ruling on the Sierra Club by the Internal Revenue Service. The editorial follows:

OUTRAGEOUS TAX ACTION

Few acts by the federal government have brought such a sense of outrage as the recent threat by the Internal Revenue Service to cancel the tax-exempt status of the Sierra Club (a nationwide conservation group) because of advertisements the club ran opposing the construction of two federal dams in the Grand Canyon.

Actually, the tax people did more than threaten; they canceled the tax privileges of the conservation group immediately, before starting their "investigation." In other

words, the conservationists are being punished before they are proved guilty of anything.

The Sierra Club is one of the largest conservation groups in the country; it has members in every state; it is devoted to protecting the natural resources of America—its rivers, forests, canyons, wildlife—for future generations. It objects strenuously to the proposed dams in the Grand Canyon because it believes there is no need for the dams and because they would certainly ruin one of the great natural wonders in the world.

Of course the Sierra Club is attempting to influence legislation. What is wrong with that? So does the Izaak Walton League attempt to influence legislation, so do the labor unions, so does the League of Women Voters. What could be more proper than for the Sierra Club to state plainly and publicly, in the newspapers, their opposition to the destruction of the Grand Canyon and their reasons for it?

The present action of the Internal Revenue Service strikes us as an intolerable use of the government's tax power to squash any fair and honest opposition. It seems to say: if you dare oppose anything the administration favors, we will punish you, we will sick the tax boys on you, we will rub you out.

Fortunately we are not the only ones infuriated by this high handed ruthlessness on the part of the Internal Revenue Service. There is already evidence that a good many Congressmen and Senators are reacting the same way. Let us hope they smack down the Revenue Service resoundingly, and so decisively it won't soon again try to act as a goon squad to silence honest opposition.

DO WE HAVE SHORTAGES IN SUPPLIES IN SOUTH VIETNAM?

(Mr. JOELSON (at the request of Mr. KREBS) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, I insert herewith a news item which appeared in the Paterson News of June 17, 1966, expressing the views of my distinguished predecessor, Gordon Canfield:

CANFIELD EXPRESSES OUTRAGE OVER REPORTS MARINES HAD TO THROW ROCKS

Former Congressman Gordon Canfield expressed outrage today at reports from Saigon describing how an outnumbered and surrounded Marine patrol was forced to throw rocks to defend itself when it ran out of ammunition during an engagement with the Viet Cong.

"I am a veteran of World War I. I served in Congress during World War II and during the Korean War, and I never heard of such a deplorable situation," Canfield said.

The Paterson Congressman said he now understands why the U.S. Ambassador to Viet Nam, Henry Cabot Lodge, has indicated that the war there may last 20 years.

"This is the most powerful nation in the world. We simply should not be in the position of having our men fight with rocks. I cannot understand how such a condition could exist," Canfield, who is community relations director for the First National Bank, declared.

Canfield said he felt there would be a "very unwholesome public reaction" to the situation.

"It is about time the administration and the defense establishment began telling the truth about the Viet War to the American people," Canfield said. "I have no doubt Congress will want to investigate this situation."